Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, spoke in favor of the substitute of which Mr. Faulkner, of Virginia, had given notice, to provide for a permanent increase of the army. A careful examination of the subject had convinced him that such an

Our foreign relations were such as to require Central America; that it was time to demand ain indemnity for the past and security for future, and in default to take from her that trample upon the rights of our citizens and o notify Great Britain and the world that an action of the state of th was to be supreme on this continent. Mexico had failed unaided to attain the high destiny to which she was entitled, and it would hereafter be the duty of this Government to respond to her call for aid. This line of policy should be the persuasive tones of cannon, in the face of the scowls and frowns of interested and rival nations. All these things must be done at the right time and in the right way, and they point ed to the necessity of an increase of the stand-ing army. He had no word to say against volinteers; on the contrary, he believed volunteer troops imparted vigor to regular troops, and re coived discipline from them, so that the two But they were suited only for temporary emer Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, said if this bill

failed, and the country should understand the necessity of an increase of the regular army, and that the army was now over-burdened with ser vice. The Government was not under obligations to protect emigrant routes; if it were, an immense army would be required. The pio-neers of the Obio and Mississippi valleys had no such protection; they relied only on their own sagacity and valor. It would not be wise or economical to teach Americans to rely for

Protection upon the army.

Had it come to pass that Government de manded "mere machines" for its military service, and complained of the citizen soldiery. too much with the people? The volunteers spect inferior to regular troops. The annals of the Mexican war did not show an instance where the regulars recovered ground which vol-unteers had abandoned. It was citizen volun-teers that had achieved many of the most briliant victories in our past history. He denied that, under the same conditions, volunteers were more sickly or more expensive than regulars, and proceeded to argue that volunteers would be the most efficient force that could be brought

Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, was opposed both to the bill to raise volunteers and the substitute to raise regulars. The army was already large sand. Three thousand troops were kept in Kansas and its vicinity, where they were not required for any proper and legitimate purpose. He had high authority for saying that, even if hostilities were to be prosecuted, the force already in the field and on the way were amply ient. The force in and near Kansas added to Col. Johnson's column, would increase to enter Salt Lake city against all opposition.
Mr. Bryan, of Texas, showed the necessity of raising the regiment of volunteers for Texas, and spoke of the murders and outrages recent-

ly committed by Indians on the Texas from Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, thought it unnecessar to send troops against the Indians. He had some acquaintance with the Indian character, and he knew that if they were fed and well used, they would never injure a white man. Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, gave notice

so long as it maintains an attitude of hostility towards the General Government.

Mr. Savege, of Tennessee, obtained the floor; when, at twenty minutes before jour o'clock, the House adjourned.

Thursday, March 18, 1858.

- - - re collete Tesumed the c sider tion of the special order, being the bill r the Toolobs, of Georgia, agreed with Mr. on, but its importance was such that many less to deny that the great shibboleth of the or position to the Lecompton Constitution was ound in the cry of "no more slave States in

law, authority, or policy.

As a question of policy, this political dogma was equally inexpedient. What more natural or proper, than that the people of the Territo forming their State Governments should Slavery? In the case of Kansas, she had a acquisition, under the organic act, Sures. The Lecompton Constitution had bee egality. Admitting as true all the allegaud committed at the election on the Slavery article, they did not affect the legal adoption of that clause and of the whole in-

no right or authority to submit the Constitution to a vote of the people after it had been framed and adopted by the Convention acting as the people's representatives. He regretted that Mr. Crittenden should have given the weight of his great name to the charge that the first Legislature of Kansas had been elected by He d ffered radically with Mr. Crittenden in

his views of the Missouri restriction and its re-peal. He rejoiced that that odious statute had He was sure that Kentucky, ed, she loved the Union not wisely, but too well, would never endure the bondage of its renewed imposition. But should that event oc cur, it would be not among the least of its agspired to effect the wrong.

Mr. Toombs closed his argument by paying

a warm tribute to President Buchanan, Mr. of maintaining the constitutional ights of the South against the advancing

Mr. Crittenden replied to the strictures of Mr. Toombs. He hoped he should be pardoned for regretting the repeal of the more than thirty years to revere and honor it as a great patriotic measure, which had brought to the whole country a revenue of peace and act could ever bestow. He had no quarrel with the Supreme Court. He recognised it as the final arbiter in questions belonging to its jurisdiction, but he could yield obedience to its mandate without foregoing the matured and honest convictions of his reason and judgment. He regretted that the subject of Slavery was made an incident of this debate. It really formed no legitimate element of the Kansas discussion, which he had hoped would be conducted on high considerations of equality and political justice. He was a Southern man, and So feeling, he was constrained in the pending time as a loyal citizen of the United States He prayed that the South might ever bask in the sunshine of prosperity, and that peace might return and reign throughout all the land.

The concluding remarks of the venerable Senator were greeted in the galleries with loud applause, which, however, was soon repressed in respect for the rules of the Senate.

Mr. Bell, having obtained the floor of the Senate, at a brief period before the hour of recess, did not conclude his speech on the Kansas question until 10 o'clock at night.

He would not detract from the elequent en

appealed to the House to permit the debate to intrepidity was enumerated among their virtues. he could not forbear to express his conviction that the Administration, in so suddenly chang-ing its Kansas policy, had quailed and cowered before just such men as Mr. Toombs and his Southern coadjutors. At present, it seemed to him that nothing more was at stake than the triumph or defeat of party, and it was the Sen-ator's zeal in behalf of a political victory which caused him so greatly to exaggerate the pending issue. We must consider what would satisfy not merely a party, but the whole country. The President, however, bases his recommendation on the ground that Congress is bound to accept

the pending Constitution, as having been legally framed in pursuance of the organic act, and implies that its rejection would be deemed an outrage by the Southern States. It is argued that Congress has no right to look behind the that Congress has no right to look behind the face of the paper thus sanctioned by the forms of law. Did the organic act authorize the formation of a State Constitution? That it does, the President says is too clear for argument. That it does not, is admitted by Mr. Toombs, who, while thus differing with the President on who, while this differing with the President on a question of interpretation which the latter pronounces self evident, does not scruple to com-mend the logic of the President's Kansas mes-sage as being unanswerable, and that, too, when by his admission he takes away the very foundation of its argument. If the organic act did not authorize the formation of this Constitution, results that the pending question of its acceptance remains entirely open to the discretion of Congress. So regarding it, he would enter into an examination of the recorded evidence by which he was bound to render just judgment in the premises—being free to accept or reject

the premises—being free to accept or reject the pending proposition, as circumstances and facts might determine.

Mr. Bell then proceeded to review with great minuteness and accuracy the progress of political events in Kansas, and the proceedings which led to the formation of the Lecompton Constitution. Desiring to make a complete and impartial record of the whole case, he challenged contradiction of any statement which lenged contradiction of any statement which other Senators might deem erroneous. In view of all the facts, he said, at the close of his narrative, that he was driven to the irresistible conclusion that the Lecompton Constitution did not embody the will of the people, and that Kansas should not be admitted under it.

Favor was invoked by some for the Lecomp on Constitution, because it recognised Slavery State, yet the view was held up to the South. The Pro-Slavery leaders of the Territory had abandoned that idea more than a year ago. He read from letters of Dr. Stringfellow, Dr. Tebbs Gen. Whitfield, Judge Elmore, and others, in confirmation of this statement. It is only Fed-eral officials, like Calhoun, Henderson, McLean,

expectation.

But it is said that the admission of Kansas will "localize" the Slavery agitation. The idea was not a novel one. It was said that the Kansas Nebraska bill would accomplish this
bject. Had it done so? And what assurance had we that this latter hope would not prove as illusory as the former? Free-Soilism had grown and thriven on the food furnished by that measure. Indeed, the Republican party had suddenly become the favorites of the Democracy, and it now was sought to assure their success by passing this new measure. On the other hand, did Southern men seek a pretext for dis-union agitation? Then, as he thought, they might prudently await a better issue than would be furnished by either the passage or rejection

Mr. Bell next reviewed the dogma that Constitution may be changed by the people at their will, in spite of the provisions contained in its body. This was a most dangerous and disorganizing theory, and he was surprised that one usually so conservative as Mr. Hunter had, in this case, given in his adhesion to it.

The speaker then criticised briefly the recent speech of Mr. Seward, and closed his augument

by an invocation for that political repose which the country so much needed. Unless conservative and patriotic men of both sections should brave ship of State was drifting towards the Mr. Foster then obtained the floor, and the

The army bill was taken up as the regular

bill as reported by the me rejumend my. Ulm grees was responsible for furnishing a different kind of force than that which the Administra-

tion had asked for, but he was willing to take his share of that responsibility. Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, said, he was prepared, upon his Congressional responsibility, to vote to recall the regulars and send volunteers in their places. It was a usurpation o

Usah while Congress was in session.

Mr. Washburn, of Maine, contended that there was now no legal authority for the employment of any force whatever in Utah, and uggested amendments authorizing the President to use the army and the volunteers to be raised for the purpose of quelling disturbance

Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, urged that no army ught to be sent against the Mormons until had been prohibited by act of Congress. Mr. Faulkner, of Virginia, offered his substi

riple right to admission-a right under the the bill, providing for raising additional regi ments of the regular army.

Mr. Blair, of Missouri, desired to know wheth er the Government was prepared to exercise a

> n the exercise of the privileges of "squatter overeignty." The Mormons had instituted a lockade of the route from the Mississippi valley to the Pacific ocean, and hurled defiance at the Executive; and it was high time they were ritorial Legislature, to show their unjust and tyrannical character, and recounted the outamong them. The people of the Northwest could not longer permit these things to go on. They had friends yet among the Mormons to be rescued, and they were determined that the great route of emigration should not continue to be blocked up. He denied that the present force was at all adequate; a small force would he only an invitation to resistance, but a large force would put down the rebellion without bloodshed. He did not think the army would be employed against Kansas. If the President had resolved upon that course, a few thousand troops more or less would make no material difference. But the President, in his opinion, had learned a lesson already which would lead him to respect more the opinions and the lib erties of the people. If anything should befall the gallant little army now in Utah, the President ought to have power to send volunteers to their aid. The President was responsible for

> their judicious employment, as he was for de-taining the troops too long in Kansas last sum-mer. He believed the President had power to send troops to the Territories, and hoped that this business would strike a fatal blow at the heresy of "squatter sovereignty." He believed in popular sovereignty, but it was the sove-reignty of the whole people over their property in the Territories. It was cowardly to surrender the right and duty of governing the Territories into the hands of a few accidental quatters; and he was in favor of a law giving he Governor and Judges of Utah legis

> tion; which was seconded, 70 to 48, and the main question was ordered to be put. Mr. Q. then closed the debate on the bill.
> No man could doubt the necessity of protecting
> the United States civil officers in Utah, and it was the duty of the President to station troops there for that purpose. There was no design of making war upon the Mormons, nor of interfering with their religion; the force was only to protect the civil officers in their peaceful errand of enforcing the law.
>
> He admitted that the troops might properly

> the Administration was in giving the civil government of Kansas discretionary power to re-tain the troops there. That had caused the partial failure of the Utah expedition of last ummer. He thought it was more necessary to have a large force in Kansas. The sent ment of the country was decidedly adverse permanent increase of the army, and that

It was their duty to authorize the raising of the force, and if the Administration refused to

ready to take the field. Fore or hix re iments had already been offered to the Freside st.

At fifteen minutes before four o'cle k, House adjourned.

Friday, March 19, 1858. SENATE Kansas.—Mr. Wilson m eved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bil for the admission of the State of Kansas i to the

Union; which was agreed on.

Mr. Foster, of Connect cut, would squire, first: Is this Constitution the work of se people, embodying their will Second: fill it, if Kansas be admitted und rit, barmon se with the principles on which our Government is founded? To both of the inquiries he was constrained, after a careful inquiry, to pply in

the negative.

Under the first head, he argued to all we that the Lecompton Constitution had no inding obligation on Congress, and recited the various evidences which compelle, the belief that it was not the work of the people, or an expression of their will. Under he second band, he reviewed that provision of the instrument which forbids free negroes to live in the State of Kansas under any circumstates, and city the Missouri controversy as hiving finally turned on precedely this question, which, if insportant in 1820, was equally important now.

He next considered the acuses by thich it sought to justify the pen ling measure. He riticised Mr. Pugh's am adment, which he hought involved an unwar antable attempt on riticised Mr. Pugh's am number, thought involved an unwar antable attempt on thought involved an unwar antable attempt on the part of Congress to co. strue the Costitution. The men who formed that constitution of Kansas, and closed y affirming that his opposition to the Lecompt in Constitution was based on considerations which lay out ide of Slavery, though he deemed it just to ay that the would never vote to ad nit a slave olding the would never vote to ad nit a slave olding from the efforts of robels, such as these, hat the state lying north of the Missouri composition to the Old World are yet to take from their long polar night of despotam. These men are rebels, the President tellaus, while forgers, throwers of spurious ballots, to.,

the Constitution of the Order States. This he thought especially incur then on his at a time when Alabama, by the manimous casolves of her Legislature, had take; a definite position in case the pending measure should be rejected. He thought it vain to disguise the fact that Slavery was the real subjec matter of the present controversy. Disorders in Usah and gross irregularities in Minnesota disturb not the national repose, because Slavery is not implicated in them. But informalities in Kausas became

in them. But informalities in Kansas became topics of national debate, be suse it is sought in their name to compass the efeat of the South. He criticised, in detail, the principles of the Republican party, with the view of aboving their antagonism to the right a guaranties to the South by the Constitution of the United States. He believed that the preva ence of the party was fraught with terrible ce lamities to is section. on-calamities, however, which the would deserve to endure if a le did not pr mptly resent insult and repel aggression. At the risk of provoking ridicule, he would read the colemn resolutions of the Legislatu, of his State. He was not one of those who a paddicted to sing-ing pass in praise of the Union. Fis first and paramount allegiance was due to Alabama. The Union as conceived by the fathers he re-vered and loved, but union under a violated Con-

power were equal to his wil.

After the Senator had concluded his a peech,
Mr. Bell and Mr. Houston; alled his at ention to some remarks which mig it possibly be con-strued to reflect upon the course they had pursued in the pending controv ry. Mr. Clay disof either, though regrettin that their views had not been coincident wit; his cwn.

Mr. Durkee, of Wisconse, said that he intended to make a speech, b. t, his health being

poor, he would get his coll ague to real it for him. He took strong ground against he Lecompton Constitution, and reiterated the argunents generally urged on that side. For e that creature of frauds, forgery and spuri as re-turns, upon Kansas, he sai , and no men can foretell the results. In ado ting the L compton Constitution, we abancon the ball it box makes right. If the people of the Nor h sub-mit to such outrages, Mr. B ammond we i right

The Army Bill .- The Spraker aid the busi ness first in order was the lill to raise a regi ment of mounted volunteers for Texas, and nents of volunteers, upon wt ich the main ques ion had been ordered.

The amendment offered by Mr. Quitten, of

dississippi, providing for an geon; was Agreed

mendment offered by Mr. Faull ber, cf Virginia, to strike out so much as provinces for colunteers, and insert instead a trovisi n for organizing one regiment of dragious and two infantry for the regular as vice.

The question recurred on the entrossment of he bill, and it was ordered to be er grossed and read a third time-yeas 128, says 4. Mr. Quitman then deman ied the previous uestion on the passage of the bil, which was conded, and under its ope ation the bill was passed-yeas 124, nays 72. Mr. Davis, of Indians, mo ed that when the

House adjourn, it be to meet on Monday, The motion was disagreed to-jeas 67, nays The Deficiency Bill -The House according went into Committee of th Whole, (Mr. Boock, of Virginia, in the chi ir,) and took up the bill to supply deficiencies in the appropria ions for the service of the scal year ending

Mr. Letcher, of Virginia, xplained the several items of appropriation in the bill and urged the necessity and pre riety of im pas-

Mr. Montgomery, of Penn ylvania, said he desired to defend the right of he white man to self-government. The quest in of the rights of the negro had been amy y discussed, but never before had the questio of the rights of the white man to govern him elf been brought fairly before Congress. Du mise it as they might, the question before t em was whether they should or should not cor pel the people of Kansas to submit to a Constitution which they

On the authority of Calhon and Webster he defined a Constitution to be i compact, a species of contract, and no c atract was ever binding, after it was framed y agents, until it had been approved by their principals. The people of Kansas were to contract, each with all the others, by their agents assembled as delegates in Convention, and t e contract they drew up was not binding un l ratified by the people of Kansas, the contractors themselves. Mr. Reagan, of Texas, v is setisfied that there had been great irregul rities in Ka sas, but the result of their labors vas before them

in the form of a republican lonstitution, and important issue now tender I to the South.

The Northern States were a mate? by principles violative of the Constitut on, revolutionar n their character, and subvertive of the sinal The issue was raised of 'no nore lave

States;" and it became Sout are gentlem a to meet the issue promptly. N rthera men only represented their constituent in reviling the South, and he had no doubt that in 1861 the epublican party would elec their Presi He quoted the resolutions of he Texas I tgislature, denying that they were defiant; they were only precautionary. Ransas was lat a pretext; whether admitted or rejected, the elements of Anti-Slavery agitation would remain. He had lost all faith in "inalities." The South was becoming more at 1 more insecure The fugitive slave law was not generally en forced. Southern men wers excluded with their property from the Te ritories, and 'no more slave 5 ates avowed. In view of all this and is the prospect of the success of the sec ional Republica party, he thought the precau onary read would not recede from the position she

At half past five o'clock the House ad-

Saturday, March 1), 1868.

SENATE. Admission of Kansas. T e Sentte res ime of the State of Kansas into t e Union.

above party, one in which he was willing to strike hands with conservative, honorabl men of all parties, both North and South.

Referring to the Lecompton Constitutin, he said the Administration was forcing theneasure in defiance of the opinion of the contry,

Mr. Golfax said he intended to answer every point if he obtained the floor.

Mr. Barksdale replied, that he did not know

in spite of the warnings of the great bdy of the Democracy of the North, and in a spit of reckleseness that must prove fatal to itsel. He denied that the parties in Kansawere sectional, the Free State party containing many members from the South, while the ro-Slavery party, he was ashamed to confees, um-bered many adherents from the North the great Border Ruffian leader himself beingfrom great Border Ruffian leader himself beingfrom Massachusetts. Yes, the very worst clas of Border Ruffians in Kansas were from the free

He was sorry that truth and justice required the admission; but it was no new thin, for Slavery had always done its dirty work though Northern men. Of the members of the Free State Legislature of Kansas, four were rom Virginia alone, while only five were from all the New England States. This and sitilar facts, he contended, furnished sufficient anwer to the assertion concerning Northern Abolion emigration to Kansas. He fortified this osition with further illustrations.

The solemn pledges which at one tim inspired hope in the breasts of freemen had een shamelessly violated by the rekindling of the flames of a fiercer strife. Mr. Foot thenparrated the events in Kansas, including the movement for the formation of the Topeks Consitution. The men who formed that Constitution, he said, were denounced by the Presiden as rebels.

These men are rebels, the President tellaus, while forgers, throwers of spurious ballots, tc., are law-and-order men.

Mr. Foot next referred to the Lecompton Constitution, combatting the President's agument as to its legality, and denying that the Slavery question had ever been submitted.

Mr. Simmons desired to show that this dfficulty, which had so long absorbed so much of the public attention, might have a peaceful solution; and, in order to attain that object, we had only to do right and act fairly towards all parties.

The Senators on the other side seemed to think that the people have only a right to be well governed; they had not yet reached that sublimer doctrine which teaches that they have a right to govern themselves.

a right to govern themselves.

Mr. Bright addressed the Senate. one questions the fact that the Lecompton Constitution is republican in its form, and the only objection which is urged against it is

the only objection which is urged against it is in reference to the question of Slavery, with which we have nothing to do.

It was sufficient, however, to reply to those who object to the provisions of this Constitution, that the speediest and surest way to settle the matter would be to admit Kansas as a State, and then leave the people to alter or change their Constitution at any time and in any mode they please; since they would then have sovereign power to adjust their own affairs without interference from any quarter. Once admitted into the Union, the contest would lose its national character—a thing to be desired by every conservative man and every lover of his country. On the other hand, to refuse her admission under this Constitution, would be to set up our will in opposition to theirs—to declare, that unless they make a Constitution, not to suit themselves, but to suit Congress, they shall not be admitted. Would that be to admit Kausas on an equal footing with the original States? Would it not rather be to affix a brand of inferiority on that young State? Would it not be intervention of the most offensive

Mr. Toombs suggested that as the Senate was pretty full, [laughter.] they had better take a the people of the whole country. To show this, wote at once on the interesting question before them. He presumed that almost all who desired public journals, North and South, and from times. According to the original idea, it was Sunday as soon as the sun went down on Sat urday night, and he, for one, had conscientious scruples against staying here. [Renewed laughter.] He hoped, therefore, that he should be backed up by gentlemen from the laud of steady habits. We ought not to be here. Let us,

these things come out right in Kansas. Mr. Brown complained that, in a former speech of Mr. Wilson, garbled quotations had been -made from a speech which he (Mr. B) delivered in 1850, to show that he was a disunion ist. This did him injustice, and he disclaimed such sentiments. Mr. Wilson thought the extracts, which were

all from different parts of the speech, did not misrepresent the Senator's meaning.

Mr. Wilson addressed the Senate at some length in reference to Kansas matters generally. and the speech of Mr. Hammond in particular He thought that speech contained nothing new, for the same doctrines had been advanced many years ago by Calhoun, McDuffie, and other eminent South Carolina statesmen. That State had always taken the lead in efforts to extend and perpetuate Slavery. As Mr. Hammond had compared the relative stength of the North and the South, Mr. W. cited various authorities to show how Freedom had worked in one section of the Union, and how Slavery had worked in the other. He said that two sterile. At the present day, most of the soil of irginia has been exhausted, while the farms New England are fruitful and productive.

Mr. W. continued his remarks until nearly 10 Mr. Stuart obtained the floor, and, on motion y Mr. Green, the Senate adjourned until 10 clock on Monday morning, when the Kansas comes up as the special order.

HOUSE The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Bocock, of Virinia, in the chair,) and resumed the consideraon of the bill to supply deficiencies in the apopriations for the service of the fiscal year

nding June 30, 1858.

Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, opposed the exension of Slavery by the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, because it was contrary to the genius of our institutions as exhibited in the history of our Government. as exhibited in the history of our Government. Mr. F. occupied his full time in reading his speech, covering the entire ground heretofore held by his Republican coadjutors. They would not admit Kansas into the Union, if they destroyed a hundred Unions. They were not all scared about a dissolution of the Union, and scared about a dissolution of the Union, and wished to test its strength. In the South they raised hemp, an excellent article, and there was a theory that every locality raised a veg-

Maynard, of Tennessee, intended to have cast his vote, and leave it on the record to vin-dicate itself, but reasons of a personal nature induced him to state the reasons by which and induced him to state the reasons by which and the principles upon which he should vote for the admission of Kaneas under the Lecompton Constitution; and it might be well enough to state that, after a discussion of three months, he had seen and heard no sufficient reason why he should not thus vote.

Mr. Waldron, of Michigan, read a long speech n opposition to the admission of Kansas under he Lecompton Constitution the Lecompton Constitution, and in opposition to the extension of Slavery. In the formation of the Constitution, there had been a shameless disregard of appearances and a violation popular rights, followed up by a perversion ments of the people, was nursed in fraud and violative of justice and good faith. It made Slavery perpetual, and there was no mode by which the people could free themselves.

Mr. Barksdale, of Mississippi, said that on the 3d of February the President had transmitted to Converse the

mitted to Congress the Constitution formed by Kansas, with her application for admission, and Kansas, with her application for admission, and a message marked by extraordinary ability, urging her admission. In alluding to the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act and the organization of the Territory, he said that before that bill passed, after it became evident that it would pass, an organization was gotten up in the State of Massachusetts, with a capital amounting to \$2,000,000, for the purpose of sending emigrants into that Territory, with a view of shaping its institutions and defeating the objects of the bill.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, desired the state of Massachusetts desired the state of Massachusetts.

Mr. Golfax said he intended to answer every point if he obtained the floor.

Mr. Barksdale replied, that he did not know that he would be here, and would like to have the answer now. He would repeat the question, and desired an answer.

Mr. Giddings said he would never vote to make Ohio associate with another slave State.

Mr. Barksdale inquired if that was the sentiment of his party.

ment of his party.

Mr. Giddings replied, that he spoke for the humane and Christian part of mankind generally. [Laughter.]

Mr. Barksdale. The Black Republican mankind. I have no doubt you do. The true ground of opposition was that the Constitution tolerated

Slavery.

Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, said, so far as he knew no Republican member would vote for the admission of a slave State north of 36° 30'.

south of it?

Mr. Stanton. A good many of them will.

Mr. Colfax, in reply to the question of Mr.

Barksdale, said he would not vote for the admission of Kansas, if all her people desired it. When the Missouri Compromise was repeale he declared then, and he should maintain now, that by no vote of his would be sanction the result sought to be carried out by that repeal He then read a speech to show that the Consti has not republican in its form, and did not speak the will of the people of Kansas. Mr. Adrain, of New Jersey, said he should

vote against the Lecompton Constitution because it did not express the will of the people f he did not express the will of the popular f he did not do so, he could not return to his constituents, for he had advocated the doctrine of submission before them at the recent election

of submission before them at the recent election. He should be a degenerate son of a revolutionary father, if he should vote to deprive the people of Kansas of the same rights for which the revolutionary fathers had fought and bled.

Mr. Searing, of New York reviewed the position of Kansas prior and up to the time she became a Territory, and then speaking of the Lecompton Constitution, saw no other way of action but to admit Kansas under it, and enrol per as a State. If they could dictate how the people should form their Constitution, they could dictate what the provisions of that Contitution should be.

Mr. Wright, of Tennessee, replied to the re

Mr. Wright, of Tennessee, repned to the re-mark of Mr. English, who said that of the Dem-ocrats from the Northern States who voted for the Kansas-Nebraska bill, but three remained here as members of Congress. That was one side of the picture, and he desired to those Democrats from the Northern States who voted against that measure of justice? It was true that many of them were returned, and true that many of them were returned, and some of them were members to-day, but his friend knew that most, if not all of them, had gone into the ranks of the Black Republican party, and were to-day helping to swell the number of those making an unnecessary war upon the constitutional rights of one portion of the

Mr. Morse, of New York, read a long speech in opposition to the admission of Kansas un the Lecompton Constitution. He contenthat the purpose of the emigrants to Kansas was not to rescue it from the South, but to save

Mr. Smith, of Illinois, earnestly protests against the attempt to set up the issue that Slavery or Anti-Slavery was the question. The only question which they wished to determine was, whether the Lecompton Constitution ex-pressed the views and wishes of the majority of the bona fide settlers of Kansas. That was the only question upon which the late Presidential election turned—the right of the people to determine their own institutions, unbiased and only obnexious to the people of Kansas, but to

Mr. Garnett, of Virginia, obtained the floor and it being a quarter past 9 o'clock, P. M., and but twenty-five members present, gave way to a motion that the Committee rise; which motion prevailed. lourned till Monday next

Monday, March 22, 1858.

SENATE. Mr. Stuart, of Michigan, reaffirmed his oppo sition to the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution—an opposition which he based'singly and solely on the fact that that instrument was a trick and a fraud practiced

apon the people of the Territory. The question of Slavery formed no element whatever in determining his decision.

Mr. S. then reviewed the recent course of political events in Kansas, and defended the legality of the election held on the 4th of January, under authority of the Territorial Legislature, submitting the whole Constitution to a popular vote. To the declaration of the Pres. lent, that Kansas is now "as much a slave State as South Carolina and Georgia," he re-plied by adducing the fact that it was now gov-erned by Territorial laws, and presided over by officials who held their appointment from the Federal Government. Are these the marks

of a State? The speaker then adverted to the conduct of John Calhoun, the President of the Lecompton Convention, who, as Acting Governor De states under oath, had said that he intended to canvass votes and count returns of the late elections up to the day that Congress shall have finally disposed of the pending question, and that, too, in the face of the Lecompton Constitution itself, which, by its schedule, or eight days after the election. How had this man executed his trust? In a way which not only inspired suspicion, but compelled tempt by its transparent baseness. He had never believed that this gigantic fraud could be successfully carried out, and he now rejoiced to know that the defeat of the Lecompton Con-

titution was assured. Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, feeling it his duty assign the reasons which would coutrol his rote, proceeded to argue in favor of admitting Kansas into the Union under the Lecomptor

In regard to the question of submitting Com situtions to a popular vote, he approved the wisdom and policy of the general principle. But, as the people cannot vote on every provis-ion of a Constitution in detail, he held it wise ich of a Constitution in detail, he held it wise in the present case to submit the single ques-tion in controversy—the question of Slavery. And this Constitution, even as adopted, merely tolerates (not establishes) Slavery—leaving it in the power of the Legislature to abolish the nstitution at will, on compensation paid to

the Topeka Constitution, with the view of sho ing that it was revolutionary or rebellious its origin and purport. Examining the effe thority of the Legislature, he held it null and void in point of law; and its effect, moreover, was rebutted by the fact that on the same in the election for State officers, twelve t The instant admission of Kansas would locaize the agitation of Slavery, while her rejection would create the impression in the Southern States—an impression, however, in which he lid not share—that she was rejected simply because her Constitution tolerated Slavery, and because a dominant majority in Congress was already pledged to resist the features of the state of t

already pledged to resist the future of any more slave States. Mr. Broderick, of California, spoke in op sition to the admission of Kansas unde Lecompton Constitution.

heferring to the passage of the Kansas-Ne-braska bill, he argued to show that it was a meisure which could not but enure to the message marked by extraordinary ability, urging her admission. In alluding to the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act and the organization of the Territory, he said that before that bill passed, after it became evident that it would pass, an organization was gotten up in the State of Massachusetts, with a capital amounting to \$2,000,000, for the purpose of sending emigrants into that Territory, with a view of shaping its institutions and defeating the objects of the bill.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, denied that the laboring classes, would rouse the working there were such societies in Massachusetts.

ized the Lecompton Constitution as the result of trickery and fraud. He held the President responsible for the mischiefs which might accrue from this measure; and, as to reading him and his coadjutors out of the Democratic party, it yet remained to be seen whether the Admin-lived in the least of the lea istration would not sooner find itself in that

predicament.
At this stage of the discussion, the Senate took a recess till seven o'clock, at which hour it was announced that Mr. Douglas would have the floor. On repairing to the Capitol at the appointed hour, we found so dense a crowd thronging all the avenues and galleries leading to the Senate Chamber, that it was impossible to the Senate Chamber, that it was impossible to procure entrance, and for this reason we are unable to present our usual synopsis of the speeches made or proceedings had during the

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, introduced a resolution that John W. Wolcott, the refractory witness in the matter of Lawrence, Stone, & Co., be released, and turned over for trial to the authorities of this District; which, after some

authorities of this District; which, after some discussion, and the rejection of substitutes, was adopted—yeas 124, nays 67.

Mr. Seward, of Georgia, from the select committee appointed on that subject, reported against further action in the case of O. B. Matteson, of New York. Mr. Curtis, of Iowa, made a minority report, and the subject was postponed until Saturday.

The House then went into Committee on the deficiency bill

Mr. Garnett, of Virginia, remarked that three mr. Garnett, of Virginia, remarked that three States—Minnesota, Oregon, and Kansas—were now seeking admission into the Union. Not a word of objection was heard against any but Kansas, and it was clear that the only real objection to that was that its Constitution recognised Slavery. No human power could take from the owners of slaves now in Kansas the right to their reports. right to their property. Slavery was not local.

The right of the African to his freedom depended entirely upon local law. His natural condition was, and always had been, that of

servitude. The lighter-colored race always subjected the darker. Northern Democrats were afraid of Anti-Slavery sentiment at home, and their opposition arose from that fear, rather than from any regard for popular sovereignty. The issue really was, whether another slave State should ever be admitted; and upon that issue hung the most momentous consequences.

They demanded the admission of Kansas as a

They demanded the admission of Kansas as a crowning act of justice to the South. They were attached to the Union, but they would not submit to dishonor and degradation.

Mr. Bishop, of Connecticut, charged the anti-Lecompton Democrats with being actuated by fears of their constituents, and thanked God that there were Northern Democrats who could do their duty without fear of political graves or political crucifixion. [Applause.] The Democracy of Illinois should not make charges against the Democracy of Connecticut, at least against the Democracy of Connecticut, at least till Illinois had paid the interest of the debt she owed to Connecticut. [Renewed applause, in which the spectators in the gallery participa-

period. The law of nature—of climate, produc-tion, and soil—would forbid it. The South would get the legal, the North the naked sub-stance. If the South was satisfied with the shell, the North ought to be satisfied with the oyster. by law, without any alteration of the Constitu-tion, utterly abolish Slavery within six weeks after admission, by providing for the purchase of the one or two hundred slaves now in the Territory, and then prohibiting the introduction of others.
Mr. Pottle, of New York, spoke in oppositi

to the Lecompton Constitution. He thought the agitation of the Slavery question was not likely to stop with either the admission or the between Freedom and Slavery, between liberty and despotism, which had been going on from the earliest history. If the Union were dissolved to-day, it would go on and wax fiercer. It was pose Slavery as a political and moral evil when-ever he had a right, but would not assail one constitutional right or guarantee which State overeignty threw around that institution. Mr. Morris, of Illinois, replied to some of the remarks of Mr. Bishop, of Connecticut, denounceissulful to her pecuniary obligations as a base slander. Illinois had been faithful to every obligation, pecuniary or political. She had never voted for other than a Democratic President;

could the gentleman say as much of Con-necticut? The support of Democratic men and measures was like angel's visits. He referred in the history of Connecticut, which found no parallel in the history of his own State. reviewed Mr. Bishop's argument in favor of Le-compton, saying that he had effectually demolished the Dred Scott decision, and that Southern men had no reason to congratulate themselves on account of his speech. Mr. Abbott, of Maine, denounced the Presi-

dent's Lecompton message, the multiplicity of its falsehoods, and its wanton perversions of ever be put in operation in Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution; that the attempt would lead to revolution; but nevertheless he pre-dicted that John Calhoun would declare a Pro-Slavery Legislature elected, which would assemble in some private place, and elect him to the United States Senate.

Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois, spoke in oppositi to the admission of Kansas, and had not finished when the Committee rose. And, at half past six o'clock, the House ad-

THE SODA SPRINGS, UTAH TERRITORY.

As the traveller descends the valley of Bear four miles wide, he sees, at the distance of a mile or two shead, two white or ash colored mounds, perhaps 25 or 30 feet in height, by one hundred feet in diameter at the base. From the top of these mounds issue the celebrated "Soda Springs." The mounds have unquestionably been formed by the action of the water, which escapes from the surface with a hissing noise, reminding one of the hissing from the boilers of a steamboat. Immediately around the orifice from which the water issues, is formed a rim, or basin, rising some eighteen inches or two feet in height, and about the same in diameter, looking something like a flour barrel in the distance.

The water is slightly warm, and strongly im pregnated with mineral substances—so much so. that it is said to effervesce when mingled with acid. The streams are strong-running down in bold, clear rivulets. In the immediate vicinity of these, are many more springs, of almost every variety of taste and type of mineral substances, and of greater or less magnitude in the quantity of water discharged. Advancing on the emigrant road, at the dis-

tance of three-fourths of a mile, the traveller crosses a clear, bold mountain stream of fresh water, perhaps five feet wide and six inches deep. After crossing this, numerous mineral springs are passed, both on the right and the left. A half mile further on, at the distance of two hundred yards to the left of the road, on the bank of the Bear river, is the noted "Steamboat Spring," so called from the noise it produces. The water is thrown from the surface of a flat-topped rock into the air some three feet. The jet is of the thickness of a man's arm, or At a distance of seven or eight miles from this, At a distance of seven or eight miles from this, at the base of a mountain, on the right hand of the Oregon road, (the Salt Lake and California route having diverged to the left,) is situated what is called the "Beer Spring." A basin or incrustation is formed around this spring, large enough to hold several thousand gallons of clear,

He would not detract from the elequent en logism pronounced by Mr. Toombs on Mr. Toombs on Mr. Toombs on Mr. Toombs on Mr. They might be as patriotic as they were represented; but when patriotic as they were represented; but when the passage of his bill, the volunteers would be passage of h

necting the Pacific coast with the Atlantic a great city will surround them, teeming with inhabitants and visiters from every part of the ivilized world. It will be the watering place civilized world. It will be the watering place of America, and perhaps of Christendom. What fashionable resort in the States can boast the numbers or the variety of these springs, or the quantity of water discharged by them? What is the Harrodsburgh or Saratoga Springs, when compared with the Soda Springs of Bear River valley, in Utah Territory! Again, the magnificent mountain scenery surrounding this highly interesting spot, in connection with the pure air and healthful breezes that ever fan those romantic regions, all conspire to make it a place of tic regions, all conspire to make it a place of

mmense interest.

The Government ought to make a reserv twenty miles square, including those treasures of health and wealth, as they are of too much public or general importance to fall into the hands of any one man, or company of spec-ulators. This place will soon be seized upon by some person or persons, who will attempt to turn it to private instead of to public benefit. James H. D. Henderson.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1858.

Mr. Wheeler is the accredited agent he Era, in Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE KRA FOUR MONTHS FOR FIFTY CENTS. We have not heretofore encouraged subscriptions to the Era for less than a year, but the state of political affairs, which for the next few months promises to be of peculiar interest to every friend of Freedom, and the hope of greatly enlarging the Era's circle of readers, hat the people may be prepared to vote understandingly at the approaching fall elections for he men who are to represent them in the next Congress, induce us to offer the Era on the following terms :

Ten copies for four months, beginning March 1st, five dollars, in advance.

This will afford an opportunity to our friends o give the Era a wide circulation, and also enable those subscribers who have been comcelled to discontinue their subscriptions on ac- and life to the precepts of Jesus. If its reformsount of the "hard times," to continue at a story efforts have not been felt in all the world, mall advance of money.

We accompany this offer with the expression f our earnest hope that, where it is practicable, subscriptions will be sent in for a year. TUESDAY IN CONGRESS.

In the Senate, Mr. Green, of Missouri, made speech in favor of the Lecompton bill. Mr. Crittenden followed in reply to Mr. Green. In the House, Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois, con-

cluded an able speech against the Kansas bill, the House being in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr. Singleton, of Mis- guished foreigner" quoted by the Review, sissippi, followed, upon the other side of the question; when he was through, Mr. Howard, of Michigan, obtained the floor, and made a clear and logical argument against the Lecompton bill. Mr. Bennett, of Kentucky, then argued for an hour in favor of the passage of the

THE TIME FOR ACTION APPROACHING.

At an early hour Monday evening, the galleries and Senate chamber and all the avenues with persons anxious to hear the speech of Mr. Douglas, who had the floor at seven o'clock On his appearance, a short time before the on his appearance, a short that the session, he was greeted with two thousand, and, so far as we can see, is desloud applause. He had been suffering from tined to operate for an indefinite period to come. sickness, and some doubted whether he would He must have read History to little purpose have strength to go through with his speech; who denies or questions the incalculable probut he occupied the floor from seven to eleven, speaking with great energy and effect. He reviewed and vindicated his course; denounced of barbarous customs, the increase of comfort porters in Kansas, as preventing the operation sentiments, the establishment of Justice as the and thwarting the purpose of the Kansas-Ne- foundation of International Law, the developbrasks act; announced that he had no concessions, no explanations, no qualifications to as the characteristic Element of Modern Civili make; denied the dogma broached in the South. that under the Constitution, and in virtue of it, Slavery goes wherever that goes; and rebuked the proscriptive course of the President and his of religion are becoming lifeless, powerless for

Mr. Toombs replied with great warmth and severity, charging insincerity and hypocrisy nations which recognise it rule the world, and generally upon the opponents of Lecompton. was violative of the courtesies of the Senate; but | ible, and its domination in every part of the

It is supposed that the bill will pass the Sen-

ther to say, he should be happy to hear from

ate by a majority of four or five votes. As to its fate in the House, it is impossible o predict anything with certainty. Every ef- take the right, as understood and discerned by fort will be made to hasten action upon it, but | themselves as the law of action," the reverse is the Opposition will be strong enough, we sup- true. The Governments of Christendom, under pose, to prevent a surprise. Some members the influence to a greater or less extent of Pubhave hardly made up their minds how they lic Sentiment, often do Right, prefer to do shall vote-and so long as they continue in Right, other things being equal; and rarely, if suspense, the prophets might as well be silent.

MOVEMENTS IN RELATION TO THE SLAVE The announcement by the New Orleans Delta,

revived by a portion of the South, and that a

cargo of slaves from Africa had been landed mere bravado, intended to shock the sensibili- slaved by the conquerors. In modern, private ties of the North. Still it would be well for the property is respected, and the conqueror who Government to look into the matter ; for there is no extremity to which the Disunion Party in the vanquished nation, would be deemed a the South is not willing to go, for the purpose of provoking a conflict with the free States. With this view, we suppose, the policy of importing apprentices for fifteen years, has recently been Dutch, Danish, and South American Governntroduced into the Louisiana Legislature. It cannot be that the majority of the people of that State favor the increase of a free colored population: their policy is to check its growth. and drive out emancipated slaves. And yet a ing the Russian Government against Serfdom bill authorizing the importation of 2,500 Afri- France and England united against Russia, less than fifteen years, passed one branch of the Legislature on the 4th of March, and may of Turkey, and the independence of Western yet pass the other! It is easy to see that this | Europe against overgrown ambition. In fact, scheme of indenture is a mere pretence. Pa- whenever one Government comes into collision gan negroes, brutal and ignorant, are to be with another, the effort of each is, first to prov some three inches in diameter. The water is mineral, and of the temperature of about cone hundred degrees. The roaring noise of this spring can be easily heard one fourth of a mile.

It is only a sneaking way of perpetrating an Government that should do otherwise, would be

> The New Orleans Picayune appears to be startled by the movement, and remarks that "if hollow-but the assumption of the "distin it had been supposed that there was any dan- guished foreigner" is, that even the profession ger of the State embarking in a scheme to revive the slave trade by indirection, and bring- less. Whatever the inconsistencies and hypoc ing into Louisiana gangs of pagan laborers. fresh from the bloody and barbarie wars of the much homage to Christianity, as to profess, and African coast, there would have gone up from labor to prove, when questioned, that their acthis city a protest speaking the utter repug- tion is regulated by the law of Right. "The

CHRISTIANITY-GOVERNMENTS. A writer in the Westminster Review discourses as follows on the Christianity exhibited in the prevailing religious of the world:

" A distinguished foreigner, in his own con-"A distinguished foreigner, in his own con-sciousness a true Christian, whose name we could not properly here bring forward, on a re-cent day said, in a select circle: 'I begin to doubt whether Christianity has a future in the world.' 'Why so?' asked one present, in surprise at such an augury from such a quarte 'Because,' he replied, 'neither in India, nor i any of the Governments called 'Christian'do not say, do what is right-but even affand pretend to take the right, as understood and discerned by itself, as the law of action Whatever it was once, Christianity is now in all the great concerns of nations a mere ecclesiasticism, powerful for mischief, but helpless and useless for good. Therefore, I begin to doubt whether it has a future; for if it cannot become anything better than it is, it has no right to a future in God's world." Enthusiastic reformers are apt to become

impatient at slow processes. They cannot await the gradual correction of evil through the almost imperceptible growth of a sound public opinion. They forget that progress is edious and difficult, not because the agencies of reform are imperfect, but because the subjects of reform are impracticable. Truth is powerful, but error is stubborn. Christianity. the highest and most authoritative form of Truth, cannot operate on man, as wind upon water, or steam upon a locomotive. The inanimate mass yields to the force applied to it. and moves as directed. Man, as a free agent, may resist all moral appliances, continue in norant, amidst light; brutal, amidst all the humanities of life. Truth has no absolute power over him-he is not a machine. The Arts and Sciences exert a humanizing and elevating infinence on mankind: the education of the masses promotes their comfort, their well-doing and well-being. Shall we dispense with these agents, because human nature still remains perverse, human institutions are imperfect, human Governments too often regardless of the law of right? Shall we say that they "have have no future," that they have "no right to a future in God's world," because they are no better than they are," because they are not so fruitful of good as we could wish them to be? Christianity is belief in God, and in Jesus whom He has sent, and conformity in heart

it is because it has not been proclaimed in all the world-and whose fault is that? If its reformatory influence, where it has been proclaimed, is limited, whose the fault ? Is Truth to be blamed because men disbelieve it, or refuse to conform their action to it? You might as well blame God for having so constituted man that he can resist the Truth. That is a strange philosophy which declares that a pure system of faith and practice has " no right to a future in God's world," because all men will not embrace it and live up to it. The "distinwould have Christianity substituted by some agency, which, acting by an irresistible power, would compel individuals and governments to think and feel and act precisely in obedience to its mandates. Had God intended to govern the world in this way, He would not have made man a free agent-in other words, He would have created no being in the image of Him-

working of good. Of nearly six thousand years during which, according to the popular idea, the human race has occupied the earth, Chris ress thus far of mankind under its influencement and recognition of Haman Brotherhood

We can detect no indications of waning

strength in this great agency. All other forms

anity alone has life and aggressive energy. The

are marching on to possess it. The civilization Mr. Stuart, of Michigan, said such language to which it has given birth and form is irresist Mr. Toombs told him that he might go home earth is only a question of time. Governments and sleep upon it, and if he had anything fur- acknowledge its maxims, and act upon them, just so far as their subjects are christianized, and can make their opinions felt in the councils of State. So far from the proposition being true that they not only do not do what is right, but do not "even affect and pretend to ever, engage in any action which they will admit to be wrong. In fact, the first effort of a responsible, respectable Government is, to prove that its policy is right-it claims " to take the Right, as understood and discerned by itself, some time since, that the slave trade had been as the law of action." In all controversies by tween Christian Governments, their appeal is to International Law, the basis of which is the on the Mississippi, seemed incredible. The Law of Right, or the Principle, "Whatsoever Delta is a Disunion paper, hates the Free ye would that men should do you, do likewise States, and takes every opportunity to insult; to them." In ancient wars, private property so that we regarded its strange report as a was despoiled, and the vanquished were en-

would dare to drag into captivity the People of

Modern nations have united to put down the

malefactor under the law of nations.

African slave trade, on the ground that it is a wrong and an outrage. The English, French. ments, have suppressed Slavery, because their People believe it a violation of Right and sound policy: they have taken taken the Right as the law of their action. The same Idea is movresting their declaration of war on the assumption that it was right to protect the sovereignty looked upon with suspicion as atheistical and dangerous. You may say that the profession is is not set up-an assumption notoriously ground

risies of Christian Governments, they pay so